# The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 25. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



## HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL,

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer. B. B. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867—3m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.

*Opposite Bowling Green.*

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests.—It is well furnished, and possesses every moderate improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. GEO. K. CHASE & CO.

my17'67-6m.] Proprietors.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mc Henry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE.]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call,

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repairs and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr3'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia,

CHRIST & WEBER, Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

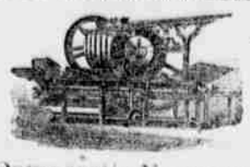
**To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.**—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,

Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.



## THE COLUMBIAN.



A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with conteniporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

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☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BRICKWAY & FRENZE,

"*Columbian Office*,"

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK B. SNYDER.



THE LOST CAUSE,

THE ONLY STANDARD OFFICIAL

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

By Edward A. Pollard, of Virginia.

SAMUEL SCHWEPPENHISER OF MIFFLIN Township, has procured the Agency of Columbia County, for the sale of the above work. It comprises a full account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy, the campaigns, battles, incidents and adventures of the most gigantic struggle of the World's history. Complete in one large volume of nearly six hundred pages, with

TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL

PORTRAITS

of distinguished Confederate leaders. The history of the vanquished has too often fallen to the lot of the victor, and to insure justice to the southern cause, the pen must be taken by some south-ern man who is willing to devote his time and talents to the vindication of his country's fame, in a history which shall challenge the criticism of the intelligent, and invite the attention of all honest inquirers. Such a work will be of peculiar interest to the candid and intelligent publicist of the North, and is of the greatest importance to the people of the South-ern states. Mr. Pollard, of all writers in the South, is doubtless the best qualified to prepare a complete and standard history of the War, and to commit to the present and future generation a faithful and worthy record of the great struggle and of its causes. He served in it during both years, and was employed during the entire period of the War, as editor of a Richmond newspaper. [feb1oy.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING STORE,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS, CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS and every variety of articles usually kept in a FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES, SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES, and a general and well-selected assortment of PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

STATIONERS,

STEAM POWER PRINTERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

339 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They make a speciality of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with

EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,

having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb16'67-1y.

C. E. SAVAGE,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,

*Main Street, near the Court House,*

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.

☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

N. D. STILES,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT, always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments solicited and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. Orangeville, February 15, 1867-2m.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Cryer for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call on or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING,

Nos. 520 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.


## Choice Poetry.

### TO ONE IN HEAVEN.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE—himself one of the most gifted of the American bards—thinks that no living poet, can surpass the gracefulness and beauty of the following lines from the muse of America. They are exceedingly beautiful:

Pale star, that with thy soft sad light
Came out upon my bridal eve,
I have a song to sing to-night,
Before thou tak'st thy mournful leave.
Since then so softly time hath stirr'd,
That months have almost seemed like hours,
And I am like a little bird
That's slept too long among the flowers,
And, waking, sits with waveless wing,
Soft singing 'mid the shades of even;
But oh, with sadder heart I sing—
I sing of one who dwells in heaven.

The winds are soft, the clouds are few,
And tenderest thought my heart beguiles,
As, floating up through mist and dew,
The pale young moon com-s out and smiles;
And to the green resounding shore
In silvery heaps the ripples crowd,
Till all the ocean dimpled o'er,
Leaps up its voice and laughs aloud;
And star on star, all soft and calm,
Floats up yon arch serenely blue;
And, lost to earth and steeped in balm,
My spirit floats in other too.

Loved one! though lost to human sight,
I feel thy spirit lingering near,
As softly as I feel the light
That trembles through the atmosphere;
As in some temple's holy shades,
Though mute the hymn and hush'd the prayer,
A solemn awe the soul pervades,
Which tells that worship has been there—
A breath of incense, left alone
Where many a censer swung around,
Will thrill the wanderer, like a tone,
Who treads on consecrated ground.

I know thy soul, from worlds of bliss
That stoops awhile to dwell with me,
Hath caught the prayer I breathed in this,
That I at last might dwell with thee.
I hear a murmur from the sea,
That thrills me like thy spirit's sighs;
I hear a voice on every breeze,
That makes to mine its low replies—
A voice all low and sweet like thine:
It gives an answer to my prayer,
And brings my soul from heaven a sign
That I shall know and meet thee there.

I'll know thee there by that sweet face,
Round which a tender halo plays,
Still touched with that expressive grace
That made thee lovely all thy days,
By that sweet smile that o'er it shed
A beauty like the light of even,
Whose soft expression never fled,
Even when its soul had flown to heaven.
I'll know thee by the starry crown
That glitters in thy raven hair;
Oh! by those blessed lights alone
I'll know thee there—I'll know thee there.
For all I blest ere, within whose sphere
The excess of youth and beauty met,
That seem in love and softness here,
Met with in love and softness yet.
Or ah! its dark and liquid beams,
Though saddened by a thousand sighs,
Were holier than the light that streams
Down from the gates of Paradise—
Were bright and radiant like the morn,
Yet soft and dewy as the eve;
Formed for eyes where smiles are born,
Too young for ours that learn to grieve.

I wonder if this cool sweet breeze
Hath touch'd thy lips and fann'd thy brow,
For all my spirits hears and sees
Recall thee to my memory now;
For every hour we breathe apart,
Will but increase, if that can be,
The love that fills this little heart,
Already filled so full of thee.
Yet hush! I fear these eyes must weep
A single tear to be forgiven
For thee pale lily shall sink to sleep—
For thee and I shall meet in heaven.

## State of the Country.

### THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

**An enormous and profligate expenditure—Dr. Michael Steck vindicated—Interesting debate in the U. S. Senate.**

From the proceedings of the Senate on 23rd of February last, as found in the *Congressional Globe*, we extract the following:

Mr HENDERSON, Chairman of the Committee of Indian Affairs, the Indian Appropriation Bill being under consideration, offered the following amendment:

"For feeding about six thousand Navajo Indians, now prisoners at Fort Sumner, and fed by the military, but agreed to be turned over to the Indian Bureau whenever the necessary appropriation is made, from the 1st of March to the 30th of June, four months, say $120,000.

The same from the first of July, 1867, to the 30th of June, 1868, say $500,000."

Mr. Henderson explained that the amendment was offered in the form desired by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that Bureau proposing to take charge of the Indians in question and relieve the War Department from their further control and support. These Navajo Indians had been captured by our military forces several years ago, and removed from their native region in western New Mexico, to the eastern side of that Territory, and there located upon the Bosque Redondo reservation, on the Pecos river. At this latter place they had been supplied with food and clothing by the War Department, and had been kept under control by troops stationed at the place.

The cost of the War Department in connection with Indians in 1864 was $9,000,000, and in 1865, was over $20,000,000, and this expense for the control and support of the Navajo Indians, had constituted a part of that expenditure. He thought the proposition to turn these Indians over to the civil authorities, (the Indian Department,) was a good one, as they could be fed much cheaper in that way.

Mr. DOOLITTLE explained the circumstances under which the Indians had been removed to the Bosque Redonda reservation, the improvements which had been made there to secure the irrigation and cultivation of the earth, and supported the proposition to transfer the Indians to the care of the Indian Bureau upon the ground of economy. While these Indians had been upon the reservation, the War Department had fed them through the Commissary Bureau, and the actual expense of feeding and looking after them, had been twelve to fifteen hundred thousand dollars per annum, besides what had been raised out of the ground.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted some remarks against the further or permanent maintenance of these Indians upon the reservation.

Mr. BUCKALEW. Mr. President, I think that General Sherman expressed in his report in November last a correct opinion on this subject, when he said that it was impossible that the Government of the United States should continue feeding these Indians in the manner in which we have fed them for the last two or three years, since they were taken prisoners of war and removed from their own section. Now, sir, I desire to state some facts connected with this subject which came to my knowledge as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs two or three years ago.

When it was first proposed that these Indians should be located upon the Pecos river, on this reservation, we had in charge of Indian affairs in the Territory of New Mexico a very competent and reliable officer, and he made to the Interior Department elaborate and complete reports upon this whole subject, in which he foretold exactly what has taken place, pointed out all the consequences of the policy adopted, and entered, as it was his duty to do, a vigorous protest against its adoption. These documents were accessible to Congress, because they were filed in the public Department having charge of our Indian affairs. His opinions and his advice were disregarded; the views of the military commander and of those who thought with him prevailed; these Indians were removed to the Bosque Redondo reservation, and they have been kept there from that time to this under the policy which was adopted.

During the last year, assuming that these Indians number six thousand, as stated in the proposed amendment, the Government of the United States has paid for the support of each Indian, including squaws and children, twenty dollars a month. That is the burden which has been charged upon the Treasury, and which is now charged upon it by the existing system.

By the way, I desire to state that this faithful and intelligent officer who made these reports to us, who entered this protest of which I have spoken, was removed from his office in consequence of his objection to this scheme of military management. He was, without notice, turned out of office, and with his reports before us we agreed to the appointment of a successor who would conform to this new, expensive, and outrageous scheme which was established. My voice was against it at the time; but I was overruled. The Delegate from the Territory went up in the ordinary way to the seat of political power the executive department, and had this stubborn and faithful officer turned out of his place in order that the Treasury might be plundered; and it is a shame to the Senate and to Congress that, with the whole truth before them, he was so removed, and this abuse established in the administration of the Government;

Now, sir, it is proposed that the administration of this system of charity—for it is such—shall be taken out of the hands of the War Department, of the military authorities, and confided to the Interior Department, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and we are told that by this change our expense in supporting the Indian children and Indian woman and the Indian men in the Territory of New Mexico is to drop down from twenty dollars per month to nine dollars and a third. It is true that this would be a very considerable relief to the Treasury; but upon an examination of the facts it will be seen, nothing can be more certain than, that if you continue these Indians where thy are now located you must continue to feed them and to support them; and the simple question proposed to us by the pending amendment is whether we shall charge them upon the Treasury in the future at the rate of nine and one third dollars per month, if indeed that be found sufficient for the purpose. It has heretofore required twenty dollars per month, and possibly if we appropriate the nine and one-third dollars per month now, we shall be called upon for the rest of the amount required in some future deficiency bill. Here is a drain of $1,500,000 per anum on the Treasury at present for six thousand wretched fugitive Indians; and the utmost of remedy that is proposed to us is that we shall by the present appropriation reduce the amount to a little less than one half of what it is at present, with the imminent peril impending over us that in some future deficiency bill we shall have to make a further appropriation.

Now, sir, what is the character of the country where these Indians are located? It is notadapted to their habits, it is not adapted to their nature. It is a country requiring great care in the cultivation of the earth in order to produce supplies. It is a place where irrigation is necessary, where public works are necessary, where industry is necessary, in order that human beings shall subsist at all. I confess that I am not at all charmed with this idea of reducing the amount which we are to contribute in this way hereafter. I would like to cut up this policy entirely. If nothing better can be done, let us go back to the system proposed by our Indian agent at the time this removal of the Indians took place. He proposed that they should be permitted to remain in the section of country to which they were accustomed, where they had the means of support, and by a moderate contribution for military purposes and the establishment of a few posts, costing but a small sum of money, protection would be afforded to the settlements of the whites from their depredations. That was the worst that could be expected from adopting the system which he proposed, a contribution, moderate in amount, for the purpose of protecting, the border in the usual way.

I am willing to vote a moderate sum of money for the purpose of sending these Indians back and permitting them to locate themselves where they desire to be, and extending such protection to the border as is necessary. More than this I am unwilling to give. But, as a matter of course, when you withdraw the troops that now guard these prisoners of war, as they are amusingly enough called, when you withdraw your military control from them they will commence going back to their own country. They are men of the mountains; they have been accustomed to mountain life; they have attachments to their own section, and when, under this appropriation, you withdraw military control from them and turn them over to the civil authorities, the result will be that many of them will flee from this reservation and go back to the country which they inhabited before. I will not vote one dollar of money to continue this location of Indians upon the Pecos river. If some proposition comes up in some other form that will look like reform I will vote for it; but I have been a protestant for three years against this abuse, and will not agree to its continuance in any form whatever.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Buckalew's remarks, Mr. Sherman offered a substitute for the amendment as follows:

"For the relief of the Navajo Indians now at or near Fort Sumner, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $100,000: *Provided*, That no rations or supplies shall be furnished to such Indians by the War Department after the 1st day of July next."

At the evening session of the same day the debate was resumed and was participated in by Messrs. Doolittle, Sherman, Williams, Fowler and others.

Mr. CONNESS. I can hardly trust myself to say anything on this subject. I am so thoroughly and entirely convinced that there is a system so stupendous in its nature, in its fraud, being carried on against the Government in New Mexico, and I am so full of information on the subject from a hundred reliable sources, that I can scarce trust myself to utter a word on the subject. The campaign was made against the Navajos, under the direction of General Carleton, under the immediate command of Kit Carson, a campaign almost utterly needless, and in its results beneficial only to the men who are disbursing the public moneys in New Mexico to the amount of millions of dollars—a scheme, in my judgment, from the beginning to collect eight thousand Indians upon a place that we are told at one time is a desert, has nothing in it, and at another time blossoms as the rose; but in addition to whatever they can produce there they are fed to the tune of $1,500,000 per annum, as is stated by the honorable Senator! Just so long as military officers are permitted to command and to be interested in contracts, to control the commissariat, just so long it will be their interest to feed a large number of Indians.

* * * * * * *

But how is it in New Mexico? We hear of the Bosque Redondo, the Pecos river, the traveling committee taken possession of by the military commander, feasted, handled, filled with facts, with nothing in them! Mr. President, General Carleton went down there with about three thousand troops from California. He had his commission from the Governor of California. His three thousand troops were as splendid men as ever stepped; they were not enlisted from the unemployed people of the country. They were commanded by subaltern officers who were no ordinary men, but who left their profitable business, some of them avocations yielding five to ten and twenty thousand dollars annually, to take a captain's commission, with the expectation of meeting the foe of their country in the field. They were marched down to New Mexico and kept there for three or four years, and they have nearly all testified against the gross corruption, the sacrifice of the public interests, and the almost universal plunder that has been the rule in that Territory. Their word is as good as the word of any man on earth. I have a letter in my hand, received to-night by this day's mail, from a lady, and you would blush if I should read a paragraph from it touching this commander. I handed it to two or three Senators a few hours since—the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WILSON] read it—a letter from a responsible man; but I cannot read extracts from letters here. I have stated before this that I have made honest efforts to stop these swindlings, but have failed, utterly failed. If, however, I shall live till the next Congress shall meet for business, and the War Department shall not do its duty by that time, I shall call for a special committee of this body, and if necessary investigate and put before the country the facts as to the utter mismanagement and corruption of the public administration in that Territory.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Sherman's amendment to the amendment was then agreed to. The question then arose upon the amendment as amended.

Mr. BUCKALEW. I desire to read from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated October 31, 1865, a statement of the general question with regard to these Indians. He said then:

"In regard to the Navajoes, now established at the Bosque Redondo reservation, the accumulated testimony is so conflicting, derived from sources equally entitled to credit, and from persons who should have, and, so far as appears, have had but one object in view, the best interest of the Government and of the Indians, that I am reluctant at present to express a decided opinion in regard to the permanent policy to be adopted. The difference is wide between the views of the late superintendent, Dr. Steck, who urged, and was supported by excellent authority in urging, that the Bosque Redondo reservation was barely sufficient for the Apaches, for whom it was set apart—that the Navajoes and Apaches could not live together upon it; that the Navajoes could best support themselves upon a reservation in their own country where they had always been an agricultural and pastoral people, raising large crops and making their own garments from the produce of their own flocks, and that the enormous expense of feeding them at the Bosque Redondo, counting by millions almost, was an unnecessary expenditure—and those of General Carleton, the military commandant of the district, who insisted that for the sake of permanent peace the Navajoes must be taken entirely away from their own country, and that when once settled upon a reservation they would provide for their own support.

"General Carleton took the responsibility of testing the question by removing the Navajoes to the reservation; and this being done, they have been supported there by the War Department, with the aid of an appropriation of a comparatively small amount by Congress, placed at the disposal of the Interior Department."

This was the experiment of General Carleton, the military commander of the district, without any authority for his proceedings other than that derived from his power as commander, of the military district which included New Mexico; and it was done against the opinion of the proper officer of the Government who was in charge of the Indians, and whose opinion, as here stated, was supported by the strongest reasons. This report shows that the Indian agent at that time pointed out the very consequences which have since resulted from the adoption of this experiment. We have stood silently by and permitted this military commander to try *his* experiment for a period of two years, till he has saddled us with an expense of a million and a half per annum merely for the support of these Indians, and besides an additional enormous amount for the support and maintenance of the troops under his command, probably in all two and a half or three millions a year! This is the experiment which, with full information when it began, we have permitted to go on for a period of two years; and yet it seems there are some men in country who think the Treasury has not been bled sufficiently, that enough of public money has not been poured out into New Mexico and gone into the hands of favorites and of contractors. We are yet engaged in grave debate to determine whether this military experiment is to be continued or not.

General Sherman says in his report, made last November, that it is impossible to go on with this system; that if it is to be pursued application must be made to Congress, and a special and large appropriation for this particular object must be made; that as lieutenant general of our armies, and to some extent responsible for what is taking place, he is not in favor of diverting the funds of the War Department to this object in such an enormous stream of expenditure.

The amendment of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] continues the control of the War Department until the 1st of next July. I should like to terminate it immediately; but it is better to fix that limit than to fix no limit at all and permit this system of abuse to go on without any check whatever from Congress. If Congress shall permit it to go on, it will become just as guilty as if it had ordered this experiment to be undertaken originally and had deliberately and willfully maintained and encouraged it upon full knowledg of all the facts.

Now, sir, do what any sensible man would advise you to do; do what was proposed by good authority in the beginning of this experiment; allow these men of the mountains and forest to go back to the place of their former residence, and supply such protection as is necessary to the frontier. In former times before we acquired New Mexico, the amount of military force used for the defense of the inhabitants was quite small; and that we who claim that our modes of administration are superior to those which we superseded in that county should fall into such a system of abuse as this and continue it for years, is to me most surprising. Our outlays upon this object are not necessary, nor even useful. On the contrary, they are wasteful, improvident, corrupt, and scandalous. Let us end them, and restore the control of sound sense and the practice of economy to our administration of affairs in a distant but interesting Territory. The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

### MORE ABOUT THE JEFF. DAVIS DISGUISE.

THE Portland *Argus* publishes the following:

I am no admirer of Jeff. Davis; I am a Yankee, born between Saccarappa and Gorham Corner, am full of Yankee prejudices, but I think it wicked to lie even about him, or, for that matter, about the devil.

I was with the party that captured Jeff. Davis, saw the whole transaction from its beginning. I now say, and hope that you will publish it, that Jefferson Davis did not have on at the time he was taken, any garment such as is worn by women. He did have over his shoulders a water proof article of clothing something like a "Havelock." It was not in the least concealed. He wore a hat, and did not carry a pail of water on his head, nor carry pail, bucket nor kettle in any way.

To the best of my recollection, he carried nothing whatever in his hands. His wife did not tell any person that her husband might hurt somebody if he got exasperated. She behaved like a lady, and he as a gentleman, though manifestly he was chagrined at being taken into custody. Our soldiers behaved like gentlemen, as they were, and our officers like honorable, brave men; and the foolish stories that went the newspaper rounds of the day, telling how wolfishly he deported himself, were all false. I know what I am writing about. I saw Jefferson Davis many times while he was staying in Portland several years ago, and think that I was the first one who recognized him at the time of his arrest.

When it was known that he was certainly taken, some newspaper correspondent—I knew his name at the time—fabricated the story about the disguise in an old woman's dress. I heard the whole matter talked over as a good joke, and the officers who knew better, never took the trouble to deny it. Perhaps they thought that the Confederate President deserved all the contempt that could be put upon him. I think so too, only I would never prepetrate a falsehood that by any means would become history.

And father, I would never slander a woman who has shown so much devotion as Mrs. Davis has to her husband, no matter how wicked he is or may have been.

I defy any person to find a single officer or soldier who was present at the capture of Jeff. Davi, who will say upon honor that he was disguised in woman's clothes, or that his wife acted in any way unladylike or undignified on that occasion. I go for trying him for his crimes, and if he is found guilty, punishing him. But I would not lie about him when the truth will certainly make it bad enough. JAMES H. PARKER.

CURE FOR INGROWING NAILS.—It is stated by a correspondent that cauterization by hot tallow is an immediate cure for in-growing nails. He says: "The patient on whom I first tried this was a young lady who had been unable to put on a shoe for several months, and decidedly the worst case I have ever seen. The disease had been of long standing. The edge of the nail was deeply undermined; the granulations formed a high ridge, partly covered with skin, and pus constantly oozed from the root of the nail; the whole toe was swollen, and extremely tender and painful. My mode of proceeding was this: I put a very *small* piece of tallow in a spoon and heated it over a lamp until it became very hot, and dropped two or *three* drops between the nail and granulations. The effect was almost magical. Pain and tenderness were at once relieved, and in a few days the granulations were all gone, the diseased parts dry and destitute of feeling, and the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience. The cure was complete and the trouble never returned. I have tried this plan repeatedly since, and with the most satisfactory results. The operation causes but little if any pain if the tallow is properly heated. A repetition might in some cases be necessary, although I never have met with a case that did not yield to one application. Admitting the theory of Dr. Lorinrer to be correct, the *modus operandi* is very plainly to be seen. The liquid cautery insinuates itself in every interstice under the nail, accomplishing in one minute, without pain, all that can be effected by the painful application of nitrate of silver for several weeks."

## Wit and Humor.

### THAT AIR AND THIS EAR.

O whistle me that sweet air again—
That air—that air!
O whistle it now as you whistled it then—
That air—that air!
O whistle it now with a pucker so funny—
That air—that air!
O whistle it, come my precious old Honey—
That air—that air!

It touches a shord in this ear of mine—
This ear—this ear!
It vibrates sweetly in tune with thine—
This ear—this ear!
Such chords delight the tympanum of
This ear—this ear!
And wake the echoes around and above
This ear—this ear!

O that 'ere air and this 'ere ear—
That air—this ear!
They're just attuned to each other so dear—
This ear—that air!
We'll wed them, won't we—these treasures of ours
That air—this ear!
And wander henceforth neath European bower
With an air and an ear!

Then if perchance the united bliss
Of that air and this ear
Be blest with an heir the muses may kiss—
Our heir—our heir!
That air, this ear, our heir then here—
Your heir—my heir!
Will joyously fill each passing year
With memories bright, and we'll drop a tear
Every now and then for our trio dear,
Our air, ear, heir!

—*Educator.*

A SCENE.—NOTES TAKEN WHILE A POOR MAN'S WIFE WAS GETTING DINNER.—*Ten o'clock:* The wife digging potatoes; two children crying, and two others fighting. Husband not about.

*Half past ten.*—Wife returns from potato patch; finds a pig in the kitchen and six young ones in a general fight; makes a fire and goes after water.

*Quarter to eleven.*—Wife returns; finds all the children crying, and the dog in the meal barrel. Fire out.

*Eleven.*—Renews the fire; puts on the potatoes; puts the bread on it, whips the other young one, who had escaped before by hiding in the closet.

*Half past eleven.*—Wife goes for more water; returns and finds the pig has upset the potatoes from the stove, the dog has eaten the bread, and the children are crying and fighting alternately. Whips pig first, dog next, then the children; then commences getting dinner again.

*Twelve.*—Husband returns and finds no dinner; swears a few, and whips a young one. Wife gets mad, and makes for a broomstick.

*Grand Tableau.*—Wife beating husband with a broomstick; three children holding on to their father's coat, and three to their mother's dress; Hog running in the distance with a potato, and dog in pursuit. Curtain falls.

BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.—I want to bet three dollars that no man ever matched himself against the devil but what he got beat.

Aim hi, if you strike low. The man who undertakes to jump three hundred and seventy-five feet ahead, will certainly make a good try.

I never knu a man who was alwus anxus tew repent of his sins, before he had committed them, who didn't want the sharpest kind uv watching.

I never bet enny stamps on the man who is always telling what he would have did if he had been thare. I have notised that this kind never get thare.

Faith don't appear to me to be anything more than tip-top good sense; and the faith that is in this world now won't keep a man from falling to the bottom of a well if he lets go of the curb to spit on his hands.

When I get to not having enny good luck, it does seem to me that I kan have more of it than any man I over knew, and not half try; I suppose it seems just so to you, my friend, don't it?

I kant think of enny talent now, that is so apt to descend from father to son, untarnished, as the gift of exageration.

"I'LL MENTION IT TO HIM."—Two young lawyers, Archy Brown and Thos. Jones, were fond of dropping into Mr. Smith'r parlor and spending an hour or two with his daughter, Mary. One evening, when Brown and Mary had discussed almost every topic, Brown suddenly and in his sweetest tones struck out as follows:

"Do you think, Mary, you could leave father and mother, this pleasant home, all its ease and comforts, emigrate to the far West with a young lawyer, who has little besides his profession to depend upon, and with him find a new home, which it should be your joint duty to beautify, and make beautiful and happy like this?"

Dropping her head softly on his shoulder, she whispered:

"I think I could, Archie."

"Well," said he, "there is Tom Jones who is going to emigrate, and wants to get a wife; I'll mention it to him." Indignantly she replied, "you need not trouble yourself."

ONE evening a parent was hearing his little Johnny recite his Sunday school lesson. It was in the 16th chapter of Matthew, wherein it relates of the malicious individual who went about sowing tares, etc.

"What is a tare?" the parent interrupted to inquire.

Johnny hesitated.

"Tell me, my son, what a tare is."

"You have had 'em," said Johnny, casting down his eyes and wriggling his foot.

"Had 'em!" said the astonished parent, opening his eyes rather wide, "why, what do you mean Johnny?"

"When you didn't come home for three days last week," said Johnny, "I heard mother tell aunt Susan you was off on a tare." The Sunday School was brought to an abrupt close, and Johnny, who knew too much altogether to sit up any later, was sent to bed.

THE Rev. Charles Siemon said: The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the following rules, which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters:

1. To hear as little as possible what is to the prejudice of others.
2. To believe nothing of the kind until I am absolutely forced to.
3. Never to drink in the spirit of one who circulates an ill report.
4. Always to moderate as far as I can the unkindness which is expressed towards others.
5. Always to believe that if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given.

THE oldest deaf and dumb asylum in the world—the grave.

## CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ During Saturday and Sunday last 4,121 emigrants arrivedat New York.

☞ A woman in Wilton, Me., is seven feet high, and weighs 340 pounds.

☞ Cameron has left Washington. But let not Washington be overjoyed. Butler has arrived in Washington.

☞ At Squantum, Mass., a man has sued his neighbor for $50 damages for killing a favorite tomcat while it was giving a midnight serenade.

☞ Although four hundred clerks are employed in arranging for the payment of soldiers' bounties, it will take eighteen months to settle accounts.

☞ General Benton, late Minister to Bogota, has presented General Grant with a pair of silver spurs of antique pattern, weighing one pound each.

☞ A man named J. D. Roberts, in Newcastle, Indiana, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,500, for waylaying some one and robbing him of five cents.

☞ An individual in Alexandria, Va., has succeeded in swallowing up $80,000 worth of property in fourteen months, and the other day he was committed to jail for stealing chickens.

☞ A person was standing on the platform of a car in Cairo paying his fare, when the money blew out of his hand; in catching at it he lost his balance, fell between the cars and was crushed to death.

☞ A Fish was caught in the river at Lawrence, Kansas, weighing 115 pounds. The head was on exhibition with a full ear of corn in the mouth, the ear standing up lengthwise between the jaws.

☞ A boy preacher has appeared in Wales, who according to his admirers, is to extinguish Mr. Spurgeon. The promising youth is Master Enoch Probert, who has just completed his eleventh year.

☞ At a recent jointly held meeting in Tennessee, the Democratic speaker, Etheridge was presented with a bouquet by a white lady. The Radical speaker, Maynard, was similarly honored by a black—lady.

☞ The Lynchburg *Virginian* says there is a child in Montgomery county, Va., which was christened "Andrew Jackson Gordon, James Buchanan, Raise The Flag And Fire the Cannon Dobyns."

☞ The meanest man that we have heard of is that one at Northampton, Mass., who sued his brother the other day for $20 for the board of himself and wife during a visit which they paid him three years ago, when first married.

☞ A New York journal very sensible recommends that every boy, whether rich or poor, high or low, ought to learn a trade; not that he should always work at it, but that he may have it as reserve capital, together with its influence in forming his character.

☞ An Indian passing up the streets of Natchez, a few days since, was asked the relative position of white man, negro, dog, Indian. Giving a usual "Ugh!" he said: "'Fore the war, fust cum white man, den injin, den dog, den nigger; now, come nigger, den dog, den injin, and white man last!"

☞ A widow in Paris, aged forty-five, married a young man aged eighteen. By her first husband she had a son whose age at the time of her second marriage was twenty-one. She recently died and by her will left her fortune to her son and husband. As her husband was not of age her son was appointed his guardian.

☞ Rev. Sereno Howe, for several years pastor of a Baptist church in Abingdon, Mass., was accused, at a church meeting lately, of gross familiarity with the children of both sexes of his congregation. He made no denial, but suddenly left town. He was a member of the Legislature, and sent in his resignation, which was accepted in secret session.

☞ The official copy of the State appropriation act settles the vexed question of the self-voted salary of our legislators. The bill provides that each member shall receive three hundred dollars in addition to his present salary. This means that they can receive $1,000 apiece, which is only three hundred, and not $550, more than they were entitled to by the law existing at the time of their election.

☞ Milwaukee has a dog factory, the proprietor of which pays liberal prices for first class canines. The animals are skinned, the hide being used to make gloves, and the hair to stuff matresses. The carcasses are then put into a huge kettle and boiled, the grease being sold for various purposes. Then the bones are used for knive-handles, and flesh for manuring the soil. A cargo of five hundred dogs was brought from Chicago the other day. The proprietor makes $2 30 on every dog.

☞ The last twenty inch cannon finished at the Fort Pitt cannon foundry, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, has been tested, and the result was thoroughly satisfactory. For the first three rounds the charges of mammoth powder used were sixty pounds each, for the next three rounds eighty pounds each, and for the last three rounds one hundred pounds each. It is estimated that the balls, which weighed 1,000 pounds each, entered the earth embankment into which they were fired, a distance of two hundred feet. The last twenty inch gun cast at the foundry is still in the mold, but will probably be ready to take out during the week.

☞ Have people considered what one single branch of the duties imposed upon certain officers under the Stevens-Sherman bill costs them? A single military department in the South has three hundred boards of registration. They have already held their sessions for weeks. They will hold them for many weeks to come. Each member is paid eight dollars a day. Estimating ten members upon each board, including all the runners and attendants, and three hundred boards to each of the five monarchies, and we have a daily expense of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for these boards alone. And this is only one of the drains which have so enormously increased our public expenditures, and which compels a taxation onerous and burdensome.—*Age.*

☞ Upon receiving Gen. Sheridan's order removing him from office, Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, sent a telegraphic message to President Johnson, protesting against the usurpation of power by Gen. Sheridan. He declares that his removal was in consequence of a personal quarrel with the General and not because he was impeding the execution of the laws of Congress. He also wrote a letter to Gen. Sherridan, in which he denies the charges made against him, and denounces them as malicious slanders. He charges Gen. Sheridan with having abused the powers conferred upon him, and having appointed rebels to office, and insinuates he "skulked" during the riots in July. In conclusion he calls upon Gen. Sheridan to substantiate his accusations by proof, or be prepared to face the verdict which the public always pronounces against a malicious slanderer. Since these communications were written Gov. Wells has been ejected from his office, and Benjamin F. Flanders, whom Gen. Sheridan appointed as his successor, is discharging the duties of the office of Governor of Louisiana.


# The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1867.


FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

### Columbia County Democratic Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Democratic electors in and for the several boroughs and election districts of Columbia County, will meet at their usual places of holding their general elections on SATURDAY THE TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day for the purpose of choosing BY BALLOT two delegates from each Election District to meet in County Convention, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 29th, day of July, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Chairman Democratic Standing Com.

## IMPROVEMENT.

WHEN we undertook the enterprise of publishing in Columbia county, a sound and reliable Democratic newspaper, we at the same time promised that it should be improved as occasion and its support warranted, until it was second to none. We believe that we have already entirely filled our promise, in procuring a large amount of new material, and in the editorial labor we are constantly putting on the paper; but more especially, in purchasing a *Steam Power Press*, the first and only one in the county; made necessary by our constantly increasing edition, and in order to command once for all, the facilities for despatching promptly the growing business with which the public so generously favor us.

We find however that that facility increases our advertising patronage so largely, that we are forced either to cut down our reading matter, or to refuse decent, pure and proper advertising.

Disliking either alternative, we have come to the conclusion to ENLARGE THE COLUMBIAN, by adding to it about NINE COLUMNS; making it the largest, as it is now the handsomest and best paper published in the county, and shall remain so. We have added nearly two hundred names to our list in the last two weeks. We shall enlarge on the first of July. Subscribers who desire to begin with the improved issue will please direct accordingly. Send in your names.

## DR. MICHAEL STECK.

THE Doctor's name is "familiar as a household word" in Mifflin, "and parts adjacent," in this county. He perambulated the hills and swept along the highways south of our great river, in former years, intent upon the practice of his profession and faithful to the performance of all its duties.

But he was called to a new field of action and labor, where he could be more useful, or where, at all events, he would be placed more prominently before the public. For many years prior to 1864, he was Indian Agent in the Territory of New Mexico, and was recognized as an officer of intelligence, fidelity and energy. But in that year he was suddenly removed from office by President Lincoln, and he has since occupied no official position, nor been connected in any way with the administration of government in the Territory. We hear it stated that he intends to resume residence and citizenship in Pennsylvania, and bid a final adieu to the Spaniards, Indians, Mongrels and Squatters of the South-West.

In examining the *Congressional Globe* for the late regular session of Congress, we encounter a Senatorial debate upon the conduct of Indian Affairs in the Territory of New Mexico, in which reference was made to the Doctor's removal from his position of Indian Agent, and to abuses in the expenditure of public money cosequent thereon. Parts of this debate we republish on our first page this week. We conclude from what appears in the *Globe*, that the removal of Dr. Steck, and the location of the Navajo Indians upon a reservation against his opinion and protest, *has cost the Government of the United States more than five millions of dollars.* This enormous mass of money has been absolutely wasted upon an experiment which was well described in debate as both corrupt and scandalous, and which is now to be abandoned as a complete failure, under the decision of the Senate.

It appears then that the Doctor's removal was unjust to him, and deeply injurious to the public service; that he performed his duty faithfully in protesting against a profligate scheme of Indian colonization and expenditure, and that his friends have good cause for congratulating him upon the thorough vindication of his conduct and character by time.

THE Judiciary Committee—that is, the Impeachment Committee—have been taking the testimony of the employes around the White House as to the President's personal habits, and especially as to his abstemiousness. It is reassuring to learn from a dispatch in the Boston *Transcript* that one of the employes "swore that he never knew the President to take a glass of liquor since he occupied the White House." Now, we don't like that phrase "glass of liquor." It is not sufficiently definite. If he never took a glass of liquor, did he ever take a *mug of beer?* Let the Committee go into this matter thoroughly, and clear it up. What the country wants is *precise* information as to what the President drinks.

PARTS II and III of the "Dictionary of the Bible," beginning with "Antioch" and ending with "Butler," are received. Among the most interesting articles are "Apocrypha," "Apostle," "Arabia," "Ararat," "Arms," "Army," "Assyria," "Babel, Babylon," "Balaam," "Baptism," "Beelzebul," "Behemoth," "Benjamin," "Bethlehem," "Bible," "Bishop," etc., etc., with many capital illustrations. To be completed in thirty parts of 112 pages, at 75 cents each. Hurd & Houghton, 459 Broome street, New York.

## HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

JUDGE Sharswood, sprung of a well-known Pennsylvania family, was born on the 7th of July, 1810. He graduated on the 31st of July, 1828, at the University of Pennsylvania, with the highest honors, delivering the Greek salutatory oration. He studied law with the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and was admitted to practice on the 5th September, 1831. In 1837, five years after his admission to the bar, he was elected from the city of Philadelphia to the Legislature of his native State. This was at a time when that body numbered among its members many of the most distinguished men of the State, and when to be a member of it was an honor. In 1838, he was chosen a member of the Select Council of the city of Philadelphia. In 1841 and 1842 he was again elected to the Legislature. On the 8th of April, 1845, upon the reorganization of the present District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, he received at the hands of that pure patriot, the late Governor Shunk, the appointment of Judge of that Court; and on the 1st of February, 1848, became its President, one of his senior associates yielding the place to him. When the Constitution was changed in 1851 and the judiciary became elective, and again in 1861, he was elected by the people without an opposing candidate, the unusual honor of a nomination by both of the great political parties having been conferred upon him.

Thus, for over twenty-two years, has Judge Sharswood been a member of and for nearly twenty years presided over, the busiest court in this large city. How he has filled that office the universal testimony of the Philadelphia bar will testify. It is not too much to say that no Judge who ever sat in this county has commanded to so great a degree the respect and confidence, and, if we except Judge Bushrod Washington, the affection of the profession as Judge Sharswood. If it were possible to estimate the value in money which such a Judge has been to this community during the long period of his official service, the sum would seem exaggerated to any not familiar with his worth.—*Age.*

## THE SURRATT TIRAL.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—To-day was the first interesting one in the progress of the Surratt trial. Judge Fisher so far recovered as to be able to preside on the opening of the Court, which obviated the many anticipated legal technicalities and objections to another Judge being called in at this portion of the case. The prosecution opened with a brief statement of what it expected to prove, and which evidently took the defence by surprise, for they postponed their reply until the evidence should be taken. The testimony commenced to-day by a narration of the facts attending the actual shooting of the President of Booth in the proscenium box of the theatre. Colonel Rathbone, of Alabany, who was in the box at the time, gave his evidence in an emparrassed, hesitating manner, the old facts being extracted from him by the rapid questions of the District-Attorney. Sergeant Dye, a recruting sergeant in the regular army, then took the stand, and testified, as he did on the military trial of Payne *et al*, to the conference which Booth held with two other person on the pavement in front of Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination, and a few minutes before it took place.

One of these persons he described on the military trial as a villainous person, who was resembled by Spangler, as he then thought, and who is serving out a sentence of six years at the Dry Tortugas. The second person he described as a well-dressed man, not very large, who called the time at intervals from the clock in ths vestibule of the theatre. He added that he was about five feet six in heighth. He was unable to recognize him among the prisoners on trial before the Military Commission, but a sensation ran through the court-room of the civil trial to day when the witness said: "I saw the man distinctly then, and I see him now—there he sits! (pointing straight to Surratt.) I have seen his face frequently in my sleep; it was so very pale I could never forget it. The man I then saw was John H. Surratt, prisoner at the bar." Surratt started a little in his chair, but kept his head down, while his face was as pale and unmoved as when Dye saw ti in his sleep.

The evidence to-morrow will probably show that Surratt was on his way to Washington, from Canada, and stopped at Elmira, N. Y., two days defore the assassination.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The trial of John H. Surratt is proceeding very rapidly. To-day the court-room was crowded. As usual, nearly a fourth of the spectators were colored people. Five witnesses were examined to-day. Three of these tesified positively to having seen Surratt in Washington on the day of the assassination. Sergeant Dye was kept on the stand for over two hours, all of which time was occupied by Surratt's counsel in cross-examination. The scenes in the Court-room during Dye's examination were highly interesting, and at times very exciting. The cross-examination was most critical and evidently trying to the patience of the witness. Surratt's counsel did all in their power to break down the witness's testimony. All the arts and tricks of the profession were used to confuse, intimidate, and betray the witness. Notwithstanding the severity of the examination, Dye maintained his equilibrium. Dye is a young man, apparently about twenty-three, has a very intelligent look, and his manner during the examination showed him to be a man of sound common sense. During the giving of Dye's evidence Surratt remained seated between his brother and the bailiff, quietly fanning himself. He kept his eyes fixed on the witness, and when ordered to stand up for indentification, he stood firm and looked Dye square in the face, and never once quivered. When Reed and the colored woman, Mrs. Jackson, gave their evidence as to Surratt's being in Washington on the day of assassination, the prisoner was very nervous, grew qaler than usual, bit his lips, ceased fanning, and trembled considerably. Several times he spoke to his counsel, and propounded questions to be put to the witnesses. While Mrs. Jackson was on the stand, Mr. Bradley, one of Surratt's counsel, asked the witness the same questions at least a dozen times, and asked so many questions, that Judge Fisher reproved him for going beyond the bounds of the law in the matter.

THE Missouri *Republican* thus chronicles a recent Democratic victory in that State:

The Radicals of Belleville received a drubbing yesterday which they will remember. The Democrats elected Wildings by a majority of 150—a gain of *seven hundred* since last fall. The *Democrat* says the Democracy is a corpse! But it sloshes around the Radicals in a fatal style.

THE sensation reports about the President's ill health are unfounded. He will live long enough to see the end of Radical misrule.

## COMMUNICATED.

STILL WATER, June 18, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Politically speaking, Greeley says in his scathing reply to the Loyal League, that God for some inscrutable purpose permits a majority of their papers to be edited by what he designates as "*little* creatures who through ignorance or maliciousness are always creating trouble in the camp." So religiously, the church has her difficulties with those miserable creatures, those conceited fanatics, who in their foolish vanity think God has especially set them apart to abuse and vilify those who happen to differ with them in religion or politics. Our community was infested with one of the kind above described, during the memorable lawless raid made upon the citizens of this community during the summer of 1864. I say lawless, for it has been so decided by the highest tribunal that Military Commissions have no right to touch citizens. Consequently all who were engaged in that nefarious business were law-breakers. I mean not only the officers from the highest down, but also those miserable lickspittles who disguised themselves and prowled around nights to point out *disloyal* neighbors. But to return to the political priest. This man Jacob Rodenbach came into our neighborhood after forty-four of the men who had for years assisted to feed and clothe him, were dragged off to the Fort, and in an excited public harangue to an already excited soldiery, said he was glad, and thanked his God that these bad men had been taken away; that now he could travel up and down this beautiful valley without molestation. That previous to this, he provided himself with a body-guard, that he was liable to be waylaid at any time, and his body thrown behind some old log? This wretched creature was then standing upon the premises of an old man seventy years of age, who had seen service in the war of 1812, and was then shut up in a filthy cell, shut out from the pure air, and light of Heaven. And while thus exciting the soldiers, another old man, I mean Mr. Roberts, was being murdered by inches, whose only crime was, he was a Democrat. I believe there is a just God who overrules all, and that cognizance is taken by the Deity of wicked acts, and we find already some of the wretches begging like cripples not to be exposed. But to return to the political preacher. After villifying and justifying the incarceration of those men, he has the audacity to come in their midst, and is willing to risk his life without a body guard! Brave man! His very looks show his guilt. I suppose he now wants to come back and apologize, or perhaps intends to straighten up a Benton merchant who told him in the presence of two of his lackeys, that he had falsified the truth and it could be proven, whereupon he became very indignant, and said upon the honor of a gentleman, (God save the mark,) he would attend to him. But it appears his guilt overcame his valor, and that was the last we heard of it. About the best advice I could suggest, were I to venture any, would be for him to go South and get a position in the nigger Bureau. I think there is a wide field for political preachers, and the Government would furnish the body guard. Then there will be no danger of being waylaid and thrown behind old logs! Another serious objection to his coming here to lecture us is the vivid recollection of his abuse of some of the old members of the church who are now sleeping in their graves. Does he suppose their children will ever forget the insult? May our right hands forget their cunning, and our tongues cleave to the roofs of our mouths if we do. Messrs. Editors, you may think this a little harsh, but the half has never been told. I think sir, we have a right to speak out on this subject. No man has a higher regard for a preacher of the Gospel than I have; no man detests more than I do, those who use it as cloak to cover their evil deeds.

ONE OF THE 44.

## THE LATEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Third Congressional Convention have nominated Chancellor Hartson for Congress. Great dissatisfaction prevails over the ticket nominated by the State Convention for State officers, and it is expected that there will be an independent Union ticket placed in the field. The Democrats are sanguine of carrying the State in the Fall election.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Democratic Convention of Bowling Green, yesterday nominated Jacob S. Galloway, candidate for Congress from the Third District, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Elijah Hise.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18.—The following dispatch received from Galveston, dated 25th inst:

We have dates from Queretaro of the 3d instant, and from Marterez of the 9th. A letter from San Luis Potosi of the 3d says that a telegram from Queretaro of the 3d states that the trial of Maximillian had not been concluded. Sixty ladies in mourning, residing at San Luis, had called upon President Juarez, and prayed that the lives of the prisoners at Queretaro might be spared. The President said he would do all that he could compatible with justice and his duties; that many Liberals had been shot at for whom they had not interceded.

Two engagements had taken place at the capital, which resulted in favor of the Republicans. The foreigners in the city had advised Marquez to surrender, promising to protect his escape.

*The Brownsville Ranchero* says that *El Mexicano* of the 12th reports Santa Anna off Vera Cruz. It is reported that Maximilian had asked for a private interview with Juarez, for the purpose of disclosing important State secrets.

Maximilian was convicted on the night of the 3d inst., and sentenced to be shot on the morning of the 4th, with Miramon and Mejia. Gen. Marquez, commanding the City of Mexico, has executed Gen. O'Haran, commander of the post, for treasonable correspondence with the Liberals. He has also arrested 160 Liberal sympathizers in the city, and threatens to execute them, and burn the city, if Maximilian and his Generals are harmed.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* keeps it before the people that 2,500,000 Radical votes have 216 members of Congress, while 3,500,000 Democratic votes have but sixty members. Well, what of it? —*Times.*

There is this about it:

1. It stops, or should stop, the assertion of ignoramuses that the people of the country are opposed to the President's restoration policy. They are not, but a majority of a million are in favor of it.

2. It shows that the pretended representatives of the people, no longer represent their will, but flagrantly misrepresent it.

3. It intimates that there is something rotten in Denmark; something that must be corrected; or else we must abandon all claim to be considered a country under Democratic institutions.

4. It is pretty conclusive evidence that our government, as at present administered—though nominally a government of the majority—is a big swindle, managed by and for the benefit of the few, at the cost of the many.

THE Cretans have formed a Provisional Government.

DEDICATED.—The corner stone of the new Lutheran Church near Martz school house, in Briarcreek township, under the pastoral care of Rev. A. H. Sherts, was laid on last Sabbath. In the morning there was preaching by the Rev. G. M. Rhoads of Danville, who delivered a very able discourse. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock a large assembly gathered, and after listening to a very interesting and instructive sermon by the Rev. A. W. Lentz, of Montgomery Station, the corner stone of blue marble presented by Mr. Rush, of Sunbury, was then placed by the workmen in the Southwest corner, after which the pastor performed the final ceremonies. The following articles were placed in the stone: The Constitution of the congregation, with a short history of the same. A list of the members and subscribers to the building. The names of ministers present. The names of the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. A Bible, the Lutheran Catechism, the church papers, and a number of United States coins and stamps.

When finished this will be a beautiful church building, reflecting great credit to the congregation and a blessing to the community. The site chosen could not be better, commanding a beautiful view for miles of the surrounping country. It is expected to have it completed by early fall.—*Berwick Gaz.*

THE *Patriot and Union* pertinently says the man who does not read the advertisements in his paper can never be said to be well informed. The advertisements indicate not only the business enterprise but the enterprise of the advertiser. When you see a man who advertises liberally, you may be certain of finding a good stock of goods in his store, that he keeps up with the market, and sells cheaper than those who do not advertise. If you want good bargains, always patronize those who avail themselves of the advantages afforded thro' the advertising columns of their paper.

THE New York *Tribune* thus raps the Philidelphians:

A resolution to extend a welcome to the President, when he passes through Philadelphia on his way to Boston, was defeated in the Select Council of the former city on Monday. This is a senseless act of discourtesy to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation and can only do mischief. Philadelphia owes it to herself to reconsider this hasty action.

THOUSANDS have been changed by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific.

SHERIDAN'S new Governor of Louisiana, B. F. Flanders, has assumed the duties of his office. Flanders was made Governor by *one* vote—General Sheridan's—to whom he is no doubt profoundly grateful.

THE Radical press throughout the State are declaring in favor of Negro Suffrage. Will their platform to be made at Williamsport, come out boldly in favor of this doctrine? We want the question fairly met.

### Market Report.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $2 40 |
| Rye " | 1 25 |
| Corn " | 1 10 |
| Flour per barrel | 16 00 |
| Cloverseed | 7 00 |
| Flaxseed | 2 50 |
| Butter | 25 |
| Eggs | 16 |
| Tallow | 1 |
| Potatoes | 74 |
| Dried Apples | 2 50 |
| Pork | 15 |
| Hams | 15 |
| Sides and Shoulders | 1 |
| Lard per pound | 1 |
| Hay per ton | 25 00 |

LUMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hemlock Boards per thousand feet | $16 00 |
| Pine " (one inch) | 18@20 |
| Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock) | 15 00 |
| Shingles, No. 1 per thousand | 8 00 |
| " " 2 " " | 7 00 |
| Siding " " ft. | 18 00 |

### Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR— | |
| Northwestern superfine at | $7,50@ 8,50 |
| Northwestern extra | 9,00@ 9,50 |
| Northwestern family | 10,00@ 12,00 |
| Pennsylvania and Western superfine | 8,00@9,00 |
| Pennsylvania and Western extra | 9,00@ 10,00 |
| Pennsylvania and Western family | 11,00@ 13,00 |
| Pennsylvania and Western fancy | 14,00@ 16,00 |
| Rye flour | 7,00 |
| WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus | $2,25@ $2,60 |
| Southern " " | $3,00@ $3,15 |
| California " " | $2,90 |
| " white " | $3,15@ $3,20 |
| RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus | $1,40@ $1,44 |
| CORN—Yellow, " | $1,04@ $1,06 |
| White, " | $1,20@ $1,21 |
| OATS—₰ bus | 70@ 75 |
| PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl | $25,50 |
| Mess Beef, " | $21,25 |
| Dressed Hogs, ₰ ₰ | 8½@9c |
| Smoked Hams " | 15@15½c |
| Shoulders ₰ ₰ | 12@12½c |
| Lard, ₰ ₰ | 13@13½c |
| SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus | $8,00@8,50 |
| Timothyseed ₰ bus | $3,50 |
| Flaxseed " | $3,00@3,05 |
| PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch | $45,00 |
| No. 1 American | $44,00 |
| CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₰ ₰ | 18@19c |
| Cows, ₰ head | $40@ $60 |
| SHEEP—₰ ₰ | 6@7c |
| HOGS—₰ 100 lbs | $9,00@ $10,00 |

## MARRIED.

*JAMISON—HENDERSHOT*—On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas H. Cullen, Dr. A. B. JAMISON, of Washington, D. C., to LAVILLA, daughter of Joseph W. Hendershot, of Bloomsburg.

*MILLER—YOUNG*—In Danville, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. W. Steinmetz, Mr. PETER MILLER, of Belle Bent, Luzerne county, to Mrs. MATILDA YOUNG, of Beach Haven, Luzerne county, Pa.

## DIED.

*SWISHER*—In Jerseytown, on Saturday the 15th of June, 1867, at seven o'clock p. m., Mrs. M. S. SWISHER, wife of Dr. T. J. Swisher, aged thirty years and six months.

How vain is all beneath the skies!
How transient every earthly bliss!
How slender all the fondest ties
That bind us to a world like this?

The evening cloud, the morning dew,
The withering grass, the fading flower,
Of earthly hopes are emblems true—
The glory of a passing hour.

But though earth's fairest blossoms die,
And all beneath the skies is vain,
There is a brighter world on high,
Beyond the reach of care and pain.

Then let the hope of joys to come
Dispel our cares, and chase our fears;
If God be ours, we're trav'ling home,
Though passing through a vale of tears.

*SLOAN*—In Bloomsburg, on the 15th inst., MARY ELECTA, wife of A. J. Sloan, aged forty years, two months and twenty-seven days.

A faithful wife, a devoted mother and amiable, lovely and christian woman has gone to her reward. Mrs. Sloan had always lived in Bloomsburg, and a very large concourse of sorrowing friends followed her remains to their last resting place. The beautiful and impressive ceremonies of the Episcopal Church were pronounced over the grave where she rests, in the assured hope of a blessed resurrection.

*LEMONS*—In Mount Pleasant, on the 14th inst., JAMES LEMONS, son of Russel P. and Elizabeth M. LEMONS, aged about twenty-two years.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup Asthma, Inflamation of the Lungs;* while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.—*From Andrew Archer, Esq., of Fairfield, Me.*—"About eight years since my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset county, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "Seated Consumption." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—The great Lung Remedy for the Times! The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. (jn7'67.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.—AMESBURY MASS., Oct. 13th 1865.—*Mr. Grace—Dear Sir:*—Having been afflicted grievously for several weeks with a severe abscess upon my side, I used several remedies for its eradication without receiving any relief, until I applied your salve, which effected a speedy and permanent cure. I therefore feel happy to certify my confidence in its virtues. Yours with respect,

JAMES BEAN.

I certify to the truthfulness of the above statement. H. S. DEARBORN, M. D.

SETH W. FOWLE, & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a box. By mail 35 cents.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
my21'67-1y.] Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on Saturday the thirteenth day of July, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, George W. Correll, guardian of Mary Jane Morris a minor child of Jane, wife of Joseph Morris, late of Bloom township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain undivided third interest in certain real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lot of Geo. Quinn, on the east by an alley, on the south by lot of Wm. Perry, and on the west by Iron Dale Railroad street, containing

50 FEET FRONT & 133 FEET IN DEPTH,

more or less; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Terms made known on day of sale.

GEORGE W. CORRELL,
Bloomsburg, June 21, 1867. Guardian.

### PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on Saturday, July 27th, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Elijah G. Ricketts, administrator of Chemuel G. Ricketts, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in town of Orangeville, Columbia county, bounded by land of A. B. Stewart and Peter Achenbach, by Main street in front, and an alley in rear, whereon is erected a good

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

The lot is located in the centre of the town, and is in every respect a desirable property; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN,
Bloomsburg, June 17, 1867. Clerk.

*Conditions of Sale.*—The one-half of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Mary Ricketts, widow of the deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of April of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the one-half, less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance of the one-half in one year from the confirmation, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. ELIJAH G. RICKETTS,
June 21, 1867. Administrator.

### PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on Saturday, July 27th, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Daniel Singley, jr., and Daniel Singley, sr., administrators of John Singley, late of Beaver township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

bounded and described as follows, to wit:—On the south by lands of Peter Hauck, Jonathan Hauck and Samuel Nungesser, on the west by lands of Samuel Nungesser and Peter Hauck, on the north by land of Peter Knecht, and on the east by land of Jacob Shearman, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES

and thirty-six perches, strict measure, whereon is erected a good plank house two stories high, a good frame bank barn, spring house, and other out-buildings. There is never failing spring of water at the door. About ninety acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, fifteen acres being meadow land. There are also on the premises three thrifty young apple orchards in bearing condition; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN,
Bloomsburg, June 17, 1867. Clerk.

*Conditions of Sale.*—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Judy Singley, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the two-thirds, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-thirds in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

DANIEL SINGLEY, Sr.,
DANIEL SINGLEY, Jr.,
June 21, 1867. Administrators.

### LOCUST TWP. BOUNTY FUND.

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Locust township, hereby certify that we have settled with J. J. Campbell, Collector of Bounty Tax for 1865.

| | DR. | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount on Duplicate | | $8,888 84 |
| | CR. | |
| By exonerations | | 349 64 |
| By percentage | | 166 70 |
| By cash paid P. K. Herbein, Treasurer | | 8,835 23 |
| | | $8,851 57 |
| Balance in hands of Collector | | 37 27 |
| Henry Helwig, on Duplicate for 1865. DR. | | $5,414 33 |
| Cr. by exonerations | | 112 67 |
| " by percentage | | 64 44 |
| Paid P. K. Herbein, Treasurer, | | 3,237 35 |
| | | 3,314 46 |
| Peter K. Herbein, Treasurer of Bounty Fund. DR. | | |
| By cash recd of J. J. Campbell, Collector | | $8,835 23 |
| By cash of Wm. Goodman, one of the committee for procuring volunteers | | 87 50 |
| By cash of Henry Helwig, collector | | 3,244 18 |
| | | $11,997 18 |
| Peter K. Herbein, claims an allowance for the following payments made: | | |
| Paid to National Bank of Bloomsburg, | | $10,469 32 |
| " Albert Herbein a veteran soldier, | | 300 00 |
| " Interest on sundry bonds, | | 331 52 |
| " for stamps, duplicates and money on broken banks, | | 31 09 |
| Percentage | | 55 64 |
| Paid Henry Helwig | | 12 69 |
| " Auditors for three days, | | 9 00 |
| " W H Reinbold for procuring volunteers | | 17 42 |
| " Committee, | | 1 50 |
| " Robert F Clark for collecting money from Henry Helwig, | | 40 67 |
| | | $11,268 85 |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer | | $728 33 |

REUBEN FAHRINGER,
ISAAC DYER,
DAVID YEAGER.
June 21, 1867. Auditors.

### ESTRAY HEIFER.—CAME TO THE

premises of the subscriber in Bloom township, a BRINDLE HEIFER, about three years old, formerly owned by Frederick Fiedler. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs. MOSES COFFMAN.
Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867-3t.

### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,*

ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

WHERE may be found the finest assortment of

FURNITURE

ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of

PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,

of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices.

CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,

Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs,

EXTENSION TABLES,

Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables.

SIDE BOARDS.

Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand

# The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.


WE announce this week the additional names of Andrew J. Albertson of Greenwood, Lewis Enke, of Berwick, and Mordecai Millard of Centre township, as Candidates for Sheriff.

MR. STOHNER has sold his interest in the Bakery and Confectionery in the Exchange Block, to Enos Jacoby. Mr. Widmeyer remains a partner. All know the tact and energy of Mr. Jacoby, and the new firm will undoubtedly do a rushing business.

WE are glad to announce that the Small Pox has disappeared from Danville, and there is not the slightest danger in visiting or transacting business in that Borough. Only two cases proved fatal. The people and authorities are entitled to credit for the vigorous measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

AN organ-grinder, the first of the season, accompanied by a distressed looking maiden, with a tamborine, furnished our citizens with any quantity of music on Tuesday of last week. From door to door, followed by a train of boys, they ground out a variety of pieces and gathered up the extra pennies. Truly, a hard way of obtaining a livelihood.

OUR readers have all heard of Prof. J. M. Macallister, the renowned magician, and many of them have seen his wonderful entertainments. On Wednesday night we witnessed some of his performances, and they seemed almost miraculous. In connection with the entertainment he distributes each evening 100 presents, some of which are very valuable. The programme is changed each evening, and the entertainment will continue during the Week, at Snyder's Hall. Admission 35 cents.

THE correct pronunciation of the Spanish words in the debate given upon our first page, will not be delivered by most of our readers without explanation. In Spanish *e* has the sound of *a*; *j* of *h*, and *a* has uniformly its Italian sound of *ah* as in *father*. The letter-*qu* sound *k*. Consequently the words referred to are to be pronounced as follows:

Navajo—*Nah-vah-ho.*
Bosque Redondo—*Bosker Raidon-do.*
Pecos—*Pa-cos.*

P. JOHN'S ardent support of Greeley in his act of becoming bail for Jefferson Davis, is not altogether appreciated or relished by his radical associates. This converting of the "sour apple tree" upon which Davis was to be hung, into a harmless *bond* with radical sureties, is not exactly "the entertainment to which they were invited."

Greeley goes bail to set Jeff. Davis free,
Instead of having him hung on a sour apple tree;
And Palemon John, as brisk as a bee,
Goes buzzing away from the sour apple tree.

FLOUR FALLING FAST.—By our latest telegrams from the West, we have the important intelligence of a further and rapid decline in flour. Many of the farmers who held on to their grain in anticipation of famine prices are being badly bitten; and panic stricken are hurrying it into the market. Let consumers and millers note the fact. People who speculate in the necessaries of life deserve this misfortune for their mercenary endeavors to keep up prices. Let 'em break and bust up!

A FEW days since another robbery came near being perpetrated at Mr. Silas Conner's in Orange. It appears that one or two men entered his stable after his family had gone to bed, and pushed out his carriage, laid out the harness, and then went for the horses. In separating the one from the other they commenced whinnying which aroused Mr. Conner. He went out, and finding the stable door open, ran back for his gun, and at the same time awakened his brother. The thieves, however, finding they were discovered made good their escape, but without any booty.

P. JOHN says we are "mum" about the "Fishingcreek Confederacy." Some of his followers and creatures called on us a few weeks ago and begged us, for the sake of their families, not to expose them. They are now on their good behavior. For his information we would state that for months we have been collecting evidence in this matter, *and now have the telegrams sent and received during the Columbia County Invasion.* At the proper time this whole matter will be made public, and P. John will have no reason to be proud of his record, in his efforts to get his fellow-citizens arrested, and murdered by military commissions.

THE Members of the Bar of Northumberland county have procured a very beautiful and correct painting of Hon. Alexander Jordan, President Judge of that district, (the 8th,) and hung it in the new Court House, just behind the Bench. It was painted from a photograph and is an excellent likeness, and cost nearly five hundred dollars.

Judge Jordan is the last remaining member of the old bar of Northumberland county. Bellas and Grenough and Donel and Hepburn are gone. It is a fitting and deserved testimonial to an upright Judge, an able lawyer and an honest man.

COL. E. OVERTON, who has lately been appointed Register in Bankruptcy for this District, gave us a call on last Wednesday. He requests us to say that in order to oblige suitors in this section he will hold courts here whenever occasion demands.

Our people will find him a clever and obliging gentleman, and since we must have a Radical Register, we know of no one in the District of that creed, who would suit better. Col. Overton served with distinction in the late war.

CAPTAIN GEO. H. MOORE, former publisher of the COLUMBIAN, now resident in Washington City, has been appointed a first-class Clerk in the Pension Bureau, Department of the Interior.

THE editor of the Cleveland *Herald* is offering five dollars in cash for 1858 cents. We are willing to purchase on similar terms. Those having cents to dispose of on these terms may apply.

THE facts we publish this week concerning the plunder of the Treasury to the amount of millions of dollars, for the support of Indians in New Mexico, explains one of the abuses of administration' by the War Department, and the necessity for very heavy taxes upon the people.

CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the new Catholic Church, at the corner of Centre and Ferry streets, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, on Sunday. Rev. Arthur M'Ginnis, of this place, was assisted by a number of his brethren. Rev. Maher, of Harrisburg, delivered an elegant address in English. A very large concourse of strangers and citizens were in attendance.—*Montour American.*

THE *Republican* this week contains its usual boast that it has a larger circulation in this county than any other paper published in it. Now, sir, the COLUMBIAN claims to have not only the largest circulation in this county, but to have a circulation in the adjoining counties greater than any other paper published here. Now, P. John, if you are in earnest let us have an examination of the books, and thus settle the question.

ALL our readers know that M'Kelvy, Neal & Co., have recently restocked their store with an unusually fine selection of goods; but it is not so generally known that they are sole agents in this town for the sale of the Odessa Collapsing Hoop Skirt. This is said to be one of the greatest improvements of the age so far as "women's fixins" are concerned. It can be altered instantly into any desirable shape, will fit better around the waist than any other kind of a skirt, (or even a man's arm,) is manufactured from the best of material, and is made in the strongest and most durable manner. Call and examine.

OUR readers must not forget that the delegate election will take place on Saturday, the 27th of July. All of our voters should attend, and see that delegates of good standing and reliable character are chosen. The State Convention has set the example of giving us a good candidate, and we should follow suit. Because we have a large majority in the county, it will not answer to place men in nomination of doubtful character or ability. The people need, and the times demand our best men,—men who are true and tried,—who have always been faithful to the party and its interests, and whose characters are unsullied.

As this is the season usually adopted for repairing our roads we commend the following extract to our readers:

"In road making, one great requisite is the ready and total removal of the water. There cannot be a good road where water stands by the side of it or on it. If the ditches have no ready outlet, the road bed will soak up the moisture more or less by capillary attraction, and thus remain rutted and muddy. It is vain to think of having a good road on a subsoil filled with stagnant water. Even on side hill, if water remains on the upper side, it will injure the road by passing under. Provide then, if possible, for the thorough drainage of your roads either by surface or covered ditches. See that the road bed is evenly and slightly rounded, so that the water can readily find its way to the drains. If the soil is clayey or loamy, give it a few inches of gravel, or even coarse sand, and you will have a fine and pleasant passage-way. If the soil is sandy, it needs an addition of clay to correct it, and this will correct it so that good roads may be had over the lightest sandy soils."

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!!—On Thursday night the 13th inst., a little before midnight a fire broke out in the stable of Morris C. Sloan, directly back of his shops on Market street, and in a few minutes it was entirely enveloped in flames. The cry of fire aroused the sleeping citizens and among others we hurried to the scene. It was clearly impossible to save the burning building and attention was directed to the saving of those in immediate proximity. Two lines were formed to the nearest water cistern, and along them passed in a continuous stream the empty and full buckets. Although standing within ten feet, the adjoining buildings were all saved, and only the one originally fired was destroyed. The stable was large and nearly new, and had attached a large hog pen. In the stable was a cow valued at one hundred dollars, and six hogs weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds apiece. They all perished in the flames. Mr. Sloan's loss beyond insurance will be $1000.00.

We have attended all the fires in Bloomsburg for nearly twenty years; and we never saw people work with so much good sense anywhere, as they do here. We have often admired their tact and coolness in hot places, and saw it displayed on this occasion in the usual manner.

Towards morning the kitchen of the house belonging to Mr. Morgan in East Bloomsburg, took fire and burned a considerable hole in the roof. We hear also of another small fire of the same kind happening in West Bloomsburg on the same morning. And as if to complete the list of casualities, a freight train laden with oil, took fire below Bloomsburg, and a couple of cars and contents were consumed.

That will do for one time. We have not yet any fire apparatus in Bloomsburg.

## THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XXV.

### HADRIAN TO HIS SOUL.

THE Roman Emperor Hadrian, or Adrian, was born in Rome, A. D. 76, and died in A. D. 138. He succeeded Trajan, August 11, 117, and showed great administrative ability. His learning was considerable for the age in which he lived, and his love of it induced him to gather at his court the most celebrated authors and artists of his time. He is recorded to have been a fluent speaker and a polished writer. He is reported, when on his death-bed, to have made the following "address to his soul:"

Animula vagula, blandula,
Hospes, comesque corporis,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca?
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec (ut soles) dabis jocos!

Of which Mr. Alexander Pope, the poet, gives us the following prose translation:

"Alas, my soul! thou pleasing companion of this body, thou fleeting thing that art now deserting it! Whither art thou flying? To what unknown region? Thou art all trembling, fearful and pensive. Now what has become of thy former wit and humor? Thou shalt jest and be gay no more."

The Emperor's reading had doubtless brought him acquainted with that new philosophy which was taught by the Fisherman of Galilee, for it was during the reign of his predecessor, that the famous letter of Pliny, upon the doctrine and character and conduct of the christians, was written. Paul and Peter —Paul most certainly—had preached the gospel in Rome, and this sect, which had been everywhere spoken against, had taught this heathen Emperor that the soul was immortal. For the first time, perhaps, had he given the matter a serious thought, but this address must have somewhat startled the waiting courtiers, and the query which the Emperor puts to his soul, must have been repeated from mouth to mouth, and how many may have been awakened from spiritual sleep by the question

Quæ nunc abibis in loca?

to ask that still more important one—"what must I do to be saved?"

But my object in this paper was to afford my readers an opportunity of comparing this celebrated "address" with several translations of it, made by poets of ability and renown. The first is by Matthew Prior, a poet and diplomatist of considereble reputation, born about the year 1664.

Poor little pretty, fluttering thing,
Must we no longer live together?
And dost thou prune thy trembling wing
To take the flight thou know'st not whither?
Thy humorous vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected all forgot;
And, pensive, wavering, melancholy,
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what.

Prior himself calls this an imitation, and perhaps all of the versions are rather imitations than translations, for in fact, a literal poetical rendering is next to impossible, as any one will find upon examination.

Mr. Pope's rendering of it is supposed to have been made some time after the prose translation of it already given.

Ah fleeting spirit! wandering fire,
That long hast warmed my tender breast,
Must thou no more this frame inspire?
No more a cheerful pleasing guest?
Whither, oh, whither art thou flying,
To what dark, undiscovered shore?
Thou seem'st all trembling, shivering, dying,
And wit and humor are no more.

Lord Byron gives us his view of the address, among his juvenile productions; and it is doubtful if he could have improved upon it at any time. Yet no one of the three is particularly vigorous or exact.

Ah! gentle, fleeting, wandering spirit,
Friend and associate of this clay!
To what unknown region borne,
Wilt thou now wing thy distant flight?
No more with wanton humour gay,
But pallid, cheerless, and forlorn.

I know of no more profitable literary exercise than the comparison and study of this "address." The original is vigorous and comprehensive. Pope's prose is weak beside it, and neither of the poetical versions approach it in power and condensation. The writer who shall tura that into English verse which shall equal the original, will secure a permanent seat among deathless names. Thus, the Emperor may be forgotten; his wars and his conquests and his triumphs have substantially passed from the knowledge of man; but the five lines addressed to his soul in the hour and article of death for more than seventeen hundred years have floated along the stream of time, arresting the attention of the poet, the philosopher, and the Christian, and requiring from each, an answer that only the last can give. Let me ask—can *you* tell where the soul is going?

## Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention.

**FOR SHERIFF:**

MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. ALBERTSON,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS ENKE,
BERWICK.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL KLINE,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

**FOR TREASURER:**

ROBERT STOUT,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.


CONFECTIONERY,
FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.
STOHNER & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
*PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,*
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
ROCK CANDY,
SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.
ENOS JACOBY,
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ISAAC REICHARD DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Reichard, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Sylvester Reichard and Cyrus Reichard, administrators. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

SYLVESTER REICHARD,
CYRUS REICHARD,
June 7, 1867. Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE KRAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. Kramer, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John H. Moyer, administrator. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN R. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM FAIRMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration to the estate of William Fairman, late of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, deceased, has this day been granted by the Register of said county to William Fairman, who resides in Madison township in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

WM. FAIRMAN,
Madison tp., May 24, 1867. Administrator.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY: In the matter of the estate of Samuel Rozelle, deceased. And now to wit: May 7th, 1867, the Court appoint C. B. Brockway, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator.

By the Court. From the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, July 1st, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate must present them, or be debarred from claiming a share in the same.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:—In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of minor children of Solomon Swank, deceased. And now, to wit, May 6th, 1867, by agreement of counsel, E. H. Little, Esq., is appointed auditor to distribute the funds as a fund in the hands of the administrator.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, JULY 15th, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, in Bloomsburg, when and where all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the account of Samuel Henry and Andrew Creveling, executors of Archibald Henry, deceased. And now to wit, May 9th, 1867, on motion of Mr. Clark, the Court appoint E. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants.

By the Court. From the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment, on SATURDAY, JULY 13th, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg, when and where all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund or assets.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of ELIAS DIETTERICK, late of Montour township, deceased. And now to wit: May ninth, 1867, the Court appoint C. B. Brockway, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John G. Quick, administrator, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court, From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of June, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate must present them, or be debarred from claiming a share in the same.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
May 31, 1867.

ESTATE OF GEORGE McEWEN, DECEASED.

*NOTICE OF INQUEST.*

TO MARGARET McEWEN, WIDOW OF GEORGE McEWEN; DANIEL McEWEN, GEORGE W. McEWEN, WILLIAM F. McEWEN, HENRY J. McEWEN, MATILDA IRVINE, LATE MATILDA McEWEN, AMANDA HAYMAN, late AMANDA McEWEN, children and heirs of George McEwen, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county dec'd.

You and each of you will take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia, an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of George McEwen, deceased, in the township of Greenwood, in said county, on Thursday the first day of August, A. D., 1867, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased, situate in Greenwood township, aforesaid, to and among the children and representatives of the said deceased, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the same, otherwise to value and appraise the same.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867.

## REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, on SATURDAY, JUNE 29th 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all that tract or lot of Land, bounded and described as follows to wit:—On the north by and of Nathan Smith and the Huntingdon Creek, on the east by land of Martin Andrews, on the south by land of Freas Hoffman and others, and on the west by land of Elias Ash and John Hutchison, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES;

ninety acres cleared; twenty acres first-class timothy meadow land surpassed by none in the county; fifty acres of timber land, such as Chestnut, Oak, etc., whereon is erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN,

with a well of water at the door; also a young apple orchard on the premises. The land adjoins the road leading from Orangeville to Jones' Mill. Will be sold in two parts or all together, as may suit purchasers. Late the estate of William Robbins, deceased.

*CONDITIONS OF SALE*:—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; ten per cent., less one-half, to be paid on the first day of April, 1868, at which time if the conditions have been complied with possession will be given; the balance to be paid on the first day of April, 1869, with interest from the first day of April, 1868, at which time a good warrentee deed will be made.

M. M. AMMERMAN,
C. B. WHITE,
Executors.
Fishing Creek, June 7, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on FRIDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JUNE, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John W. Beishline, administrator of Susannah Sidler, late of Benton township, in said county, dec'd., will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of John Beler, on the east by land of William O. Barrett, and on the south and west by lands of John Beishline, containing one acre and a half, more or less, whereon are erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND STABLE.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, May 27, 1867.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN W. BEISHLINE,
Benton twp., May 31, 1867. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF JULY, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon Samuel Bower, administrator of George L. Johnson, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain Farm and real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—On the east by land of John Van Liew, on the south by land of Eli Kline, on the west by land of William White and Samuel Creveling, and on the north by lands of Daniel Everhart,

CONTAINING SEVENTY ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Barn and other outbuildings; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, June 8, 1867.

*Terms of Sale*:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi, and to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

SAMUEL BOWER, Adm'r.
June 14, 1867.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CATAWISSA, PA.

## APPRAISER'S LIST.

LIST OF DEALERS
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

For the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Distillers, Brewers, within the County of Columbia returned and classified in accordance with the several acts of assembly, by the appraiser of mercantile taxes of said county, as follows, to wit.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

| Names. | Business. | Class. | License |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elias Mendenhall, | Store | 11 | $15 00 |
| A. Hartman, | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| A. Sollader, | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| David Stroup, | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| John K. Girton, | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| C. C. Marr, | " | 12 | 12 50 |
| S. C. Shive, | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| J. J. Robbins & Co., | " | 12 | 12 50 |
| A. J. Evans, | Clothing Store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Charles W. Snyder, | Store | 13 | 10 00 |
| David Lowenburg, | Clothing Store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Misses Harman | Millinery | 14 | 7 00 |
| I. N. Mayer, | Drugs | 14 | 7 00 |
| Stohner & Widmyer, | Confectionery | 14 | 7 00 |
| Palemon John, | Book Store | 14 | 7 00 |
| A. J. Sloan, | Store | 12 | 12 50 |
| J. R. Moyer, | Drugs | 14 | 7 00 |
| D. A. Beckley, | Book Store | 14 | 7 00 |
| J. S. Shannon, | Grocery | 13 | 10 00 |
| I. T. Sharpless, | Store | 12 | 12 50 |
| E. P. Lutz, | Drugs | 14 | 7 00 |
| A. M. Rupert, | Stoves | 14 | 7 00 |
| Lizzie Barkley, | Millinery | 14 | 7 00 |
| M. S. Williams, | Grocery | 14 | 7 00 |
| J. K. Eyer, | Store | 13 | 10 00 |
| Mrs. M. B. Farman, | Millinery | 14 | 7 00 |
| A. B. Webb, | Fancy Store | 14 | 7 00 |
| J. W. Chamberlin, | Clothing Store | 14 | 7 00 |
| George W. Correll | Furniture | 14 | 7 00 |
| H C & J W Hartman | Store | 11 | 15 00 |
| M'Kelvy, Neal & Co | " | 7 | 40 00 |
| Wm Erassmus | Confectionery | 14 | 7 00 |
| S H Miller | Store | 12 | 12 50 |
| H U Hower | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| N J Hendershot | Drugs | 14 | 7 00 |
| J K Edgar | Store | 14 | 7 00 |
| J J Brower | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| I. D Mendenhall | Liquor Store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Lizzie Peterman | Millinery | 14 | 7 00 |
| H Klein | Grocery | 14 | 7 00 |
| Joseph Hendershot | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| O A Jacoby | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| Bloomsburg Iron Co. | Store | 7 | 40 00 |
| Mrs S J Woodward | Confectionery | 14 | 7 00 |
| H H Hunsberger | Tobacco store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Jacob Metz | Stove | 14 | 7 00 |
| Caleb Barton & Co. | Flour Mill | 14 | 7 00 |
| Lloyd Paxton | Flour Mill | 12 | 12 00 |

BOROUGH OF BERWICK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C H Campbell | stoves | 14 | 7 00 |
| Bell Bertran | millinery | 14 | 7 00 |
| Bowman & Jackson | store | 11 | 15 00 |
| J B Lueben | drugs | 14 | 7 00 |
| E & H R Bower | store | 12 | 12 50 |
| Miller & Hughes | drugs | 14 | 7 00 |
| Mrs M Dunbar | millinery | 14 | 7 00 |
| A Miller | store | 11 | 15 00 |
| F M Seybert | fancy store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Jackson & Woodin | store | 11 | 15 00 |
| H C Freas | flour mill | 14 | 7 00 |

BENTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George G Gaiser | confectionery | 14 | 7 00 |
| H F Everett | store | 13 | 10 00 |
| Samuel Hencock | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| J J M'Henry | " | 12 | 12 50 |
| J E Edson | " | 14 | 7 00 |

BEAVER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B Zimmerman | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| J Price | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| W. Zonzenberger | " | 14 | 7 00 |

BRIAR CREEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isaac Cryder | store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Stephen Michael & Son | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| P M Traugh | flour mill | 14 | 7 00 |
| Wm Freas | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| Reuben Miller | distillery | 14 | 7 00 |

CATAWISSA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B F Ballman | merchant tailor | 14 | 7 00 |
| M'Ninch & Shuman | store | 13 | 10 00 |
| M M Brobst | " | 12 | 12 50 |
| Geo Hughes & Son | stoves | 14 | 7 00 |
| J K Sharpless & Son | store | 13 | 10 00 |
| Gregory & John | " | 10 | 20 00 |
| W F John | drugs | 14 | 7 00 |
| Casper Rahn | merchant tailor | 14 | 7 00 |
| W John | stoves | 14 | 7 00 |
| S D Rinard | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| Gilbert & Kline | " | 10 | 20 00 |
| Campbell & Harder | furniture | 14 | 7 00 |
| James M'Ninch | flour mill | 14 | 7 00 |

CONYNGHAM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R Thornton, agt. | store | 12 | 12 50 |

CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Knittle & Gable | store | 12 | 12 50 |
| Henry Fisher | grocery | 13 | 7 00 |
| A S Fortner | stoves | 14 | 7 00 |
| Wm Torrey | store | 6 | 80 00 |
| Kerr & Snyder | " | 11 | 15 00 |
| Mendenhall, Wasser & Co | grocery | 12 | 12 50 |
| J & T O'Conner | " | 12 | 12 50 |
| J Leon & Co | clothing store | 14 | 7 00 |
| J W Howell & Co. | store | 9 | 35 00 |
| W D Mellick & Co | drugs | 14 | 7 00 |
| H Kingsbury | shoe store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Martin Monaghan | grocery | 12 | 12 50 |
| John Sigfinger | confectionery | 14 | 7 00 |
| Shuman & Millard | store | 11 | 15 00 |
| L Fetterman | grocery | 14 | 7 00 |
| B Losher | tobacco store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Daniel Wertman, agt. | liquor store | 14 | 7 00 |
| John Moran | shoe store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Mrs Wm James | millinery | 14 | 7 00 |

CENTRE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E W M & G L Low | store | 13 | 10 00 |
| Samuel Deitterick | grocery | 14 | 7 00 |
| George H Freas | flour mill | 14 | 7 00 |
| Abraham Deitterick | grocery | 14 | 7 00 |
| Mahlon B Hicks | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| Henry Lohman | confectionery | 14 | 7 00 |
| Jacob Sigenader | store | 13 | 10 00 |
| J Hicks | grocery | 14 | 7 00 |
| S S Fowler & Bro., | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| F. Frey | " | 14 | 7 00 |

FRANKLIN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clinton Mendenhall | flour mill | 14 | 7 00 |
| Wellington Cleaver | " | 14 | 7 00 |

FISHINGCREEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D & M M'Henry | store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Joseph C Runyan | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| G M Howell | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| J N Jones | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| Solomon Buss | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| B Ammerman | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| Levi Zaner | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| J E M'Henry | flour mill | 14 | 7 00 |

GREENWOOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schuyler & Black | store | 11 | 15 00 |
| Bogart & Kramer | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| John Leggott | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| Wm Kreamer | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| C W Eves & Co. | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| James M Role | grocery | 14 | 7 00 |
| J & W Masters | store | 10 | 20 00 |
| Hannah Henry | " | 14 | 7 00 |

HEMLOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J & W Harris | store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Charles Neihart | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| M G & W H Shoemaker | " | 13 | 10 00 |

LOCUST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J H Vastine & Co. | store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Washington Yeager | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| Jacob Yeager | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| Long & Brother | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| Charles Fetterman | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| P & P M Yocum | " | 14 | 7 00 |

MAINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F L Shuman | store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Campbell & Co. | " | 14 | 7 00 |

MIFFLIN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I K Schweppenheiser | store | 14 | 7 00 |
| Creasy & Brown | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| Jacob W Peifer | clothing store | 14 | 7 00 |
| R J Millard | store | 13 | 10 00 |
| John H. Heller | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| Mrs E A Hess | fancy store | 14 | 7 00 |

MONTOUR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown & Coleman | confectionery | 14 | 7 00 |
| Paxton & Harman | store | 8 | 20 00 |
| Wm Butler | grocery | 14 | 7 00 |
| P. R. Margerum | " | 14 | 7 00 |

MADISON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrew Madison | store | 13 | 10 00 |
| C Kreamer | " | 13 | 10 00 |

ROARINGCREEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J Cherrington & Son | store | 14 | 7 00 |

ORANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R W Bowman | store | 13 | 10 00 |
| A B Stewart | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| D K Sloan | " | 13 | 10 00 |
| Michael Keller | confectionery | 14 | 7 00 |
| Alexander Hughes | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| Wesley Bowman | flour mill | 14 | 7 00 |

SUGARLOAF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E O West | store | 14 | 7 00 |

SCOTT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peter Ent | store | 11 | 15 00 |
| H W Creasy & Co. | " | 11 | 15 00 |
| Wm M Ent | stoves | 14 | 7 00 |
| Samuel A. Wormsen | store | 14 | 7 00 |
| C. S. Fowler | " | 10 | 20 00 |
| C. S. Fowler | flour mill | 12 | 12 50 |
| B F Reichard & Bro. | store | 14 | 7 00 |
| J & T Creveling | " | 14 | 7 00 |
| G W Creveling & Co., | " | 11 | 15 00 |

All persons who may feel aggrieved by the above classification can have an opportunity of appealing, by calling upon the undersigned at his residence, in Greenwood, township, at any time until Saturday, the 13th day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at which time an appeal will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

GEORGE W. UPT,
June 7, 1867. Mercantile Appraiser.


CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.


## FINANCES.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT
OF
BOUNTY FUND OF BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
School Directors of Bloom township

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To am't of tax on Duplicate of 1861 | | $12,479 38 |
| " " " " 1865 | | 9,565 36 |
| " " " " 1866 | | 3,004 68 |
| | | $25,049 42 |
| CR. | | |
| By exonerations on 1st Duplicate | | $705 81 |
| " " 2d " | | 269 69 |
| " " 3d " | | 261 62 |
| " Collectors com. on 1st Duplicate | | 249 30 |
| " " " 2d " | | 185 91 |
| " " " 3d " | | 72 80 |
| Com. of J. R. Moyer, Treasurer, | | 55 14 |
| " E. Mendenhall | | 61 84 |
| Amount paid 56 men to fill quota | | 16,800 00 |
| " " 16 veteran volunteers | | 4,800 00 |
| Expenses of J. J. Brower and M. Whitmoyer to Nashville, | | 750 36 |
| Discount, exchange, stamps and telegraphing | | 442 21 |
| Interest on Bonds, | | 1,058 74 |
| Attorneys Fees, | | 40 00 |
| J. J. Brower for making Duplicate | | 5 50 |
| J. K. Edgar as Secretary, etc., | | 24 30 |
| T. J. Morris for making Duplicate | | 5 50 |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer | | 168 47 |
| | | $25,049 42 |

The undersigned have examined the above account and find it to be correct.

MILLS CHEMBERLIN,
JOHN K. GROTZ,
Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867. Auditors.

STATEMENT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
CENTRALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1867.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of Tax levied for School purposes | $750 54 | |
| Amount of Tax levied for building purposes | 378 19 | |
| Total amount levied | $1,134 53 | |
| Paid for Teacher's salaries | | $660 00 |
| Fees of Treasurer and Collector | | 68 25 |
| Fuel and contingencies | | 55 65 |
| Salary of Secretary | | 15 00 |
| For repairing school house | | 141 35 |
| Paid Samuel Knorr, Esq., for legal service | | 25 00 |
| Exonerations | | 35 96 |
| | $1,134 53 | $1,001 21 |
| | 1,001 21 | |
| Balance in Treasurer's hands | $130 32 | |

The schools were kept open six months. One male teacher was employed at a salary of $75 per month, and one female teacher at a salary of $35 per

## Farmer's Department.

**Sods and Weeds.**

It should be a general practice with farmers to gather up all the sods, weeds, and even the year's growth of briars, bushes, etc., and stack them in large compact heaps, there to remain for from one to two years, or until they become properly decomposed, and resolved into one mass. It would take but little time to gather the e, while in doing so the fields would be cleared of this trash, which, if left to remain, obstruct the growth of plants and encourage the increase of these drawbacks to growing crops. The "manure" which ought to be produced on a farm of an hundred acres by this process, would hardly be believed until properly put in operation. But we can say in advance that there ought to be realized, at the lowest calculation, *one cart load per acre.* This substance is extremely valuable for gardens, and especially for corn, as well as for soils of a heavy and tenacious character.

We have been convinced that this part of a farmer's business has not nearly been so generally attended to as it ought to be. In the pursuit of agriculture there are as negligent and indifferent farmers as other business men. Some, indeed, appear to have no desire to succeed, or to make more than a mere from hand-to-mouth living; they never learn anything from the experience and example of their more energetic and thriving neighbors. *They know enough*, and hence are content to humdrum their lives away, leaving their children to pattern after them, unless they possess superior innate faculties of their own, and copy, in spite of the example of their parents, after those who have kept pace with the spirit of the age.

In passing through agricultural districts the observant person sees many different phases of farming. He constantly notices where the eye and hand of the intelligent, attentive and successful farmer belong. He requires no guide to point out to him where the soil as well as the mind has been improved. He sees no failure of crops there unless through the visitation of agencies over which man has no control. Even severe drought has little effect upon his crops. Judicious manuring and thorough tillage and draining alone work these agricultural wonders. Who, then, who possesses the true spirit of the farmer, will not go and do likewise ?—*Germantown Telegraph.*

**The Canada Thistle Law.**

We have already mentioned that several of the State Legislatnres have lately enacted laws against the Canada thistle, and we trust they all will whenever there is the least danger of its making its appearance.

In our own legislature, it will be remembered, some five years ago there was a similar law passed against this, the vilest of all the encumbrances of a farm—mortgages scarcely excepted. This law provides, in effect, that, "Hereafter any individual or corporation allowing the Canada Thistle to ripen seed on his or their premises, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, upon each complaint that is p operly established; and any one who may fear the spread of the Canada Thistle upon his premises from the lands of his careless, or thriftless neighbor, may, after five days' notice, enter upon any lands where the weed is found growing, cut it, and recover full costs for the labor and trouble."

This is to the point, and in order that farmers may know it the newspapers throughout the State should republish the law or this article. If the people of Pennsylvania could see to what a formidable extent this pest has taken possession of several of the interior counties of New York, say Schoharie for instance, they would fly to arms against it as they would an invading army.

**Strawberry Beds.**

The necessity of renewing strawberry beds every two years has been a drawback to their cultivation with some people. Every season the strawberry plant makes a new set of roots, each higher up than those of the preceding year, which limits its productiveness to one or two seasons. Mr. John Dingwall says, in the *Country Gentleman* that he prolongs their productiveness by the following method:

"After the fruit has been gathered, take good, rich compost, and lay it in around the plants, to the depth of one inch or one inch and a half—thus you bring up your soil to meet the wants of the plants, and continue their productiveness for a number of years longer. This I have proven from experience, and have found it very satisfactory. It would be equally advantageous whether grown in hills or in rows." The suggestion is certainly worthy of attention.

**To Cure Sheep from Jumping.**

A Correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives the following curious account of preventing his sheep from jumping the fences of his pasture: "I want to tell you about my jumping sheep and how I broke them. I got them in a pen built sufficiently large to hold them. I then caught the ring-leaders, one at a time, and made a small hole in each ear. I then took a cord or string and run through the holes in the ears together, close enough to keep them from working their ears; I then let them out and they were as quiet as any sheep."

**Quantity of Flax Seed per Acre.**

The *Northwestern Farmer* thinks one-half bushel per acre is enough flax seed to be sown on an acre of well-prepared ground, as when sown thicker the plants are weaker, branch out little, and the bolls are not well filled, while the seed is smaller and lighter.

**Caterpillars.**

Canker-worms, etc., require to be looked after this month. A sponge dipped in petroleum and applied to them will destroy them, or they may be syringed and destroyed with whale-oil soapsuds.

## For the Young Folks.

**Rumpel-Stilts-Ken.**

By the side of a wood, in a country a long way off, ran a fine stream of water; and upon the stream there stood a mill. The miller's house was close by, and the miller, you must know, had a very beautiful daughter. She was, moreover, very shrewd and clever; and the miller was so proud of her, that he one day told the king of the land, who used to come and hunt in the wood, that his daughter could spin gold out of straw. Now this king was very fond of money; and when he heard the miller's boast his greediness was raised, and he sent for the girl to be brought before him. Then he led her to a chamber in his palace where there was a great heap of straw, and gave her a spinning-wheel, and said, "All this must be spun into gold before morning, as you love your life." It was in vain that the poor maiden said that it was only a silly boast of her father, for that she could do no such a thing as spin straw into gold: the chamber door was locked, and she was left alone.

She sat down in one corner of the room, and began to bewail her hard fate; when on a sudden the door opened, and a droll-looking little man hobbled in, and said, "Good morrow to you my good lass; what are you weeping for?" "Alas!" said she, "I must spin this straw into gold, and I know not how." "What will you give me," said the hobgoblin, "to do it for you?" "My necklace," replied the maiden. He took her at her word, and sat himself down to the wheel, and whistled and sang,—

"Round about, round about,
Lo and behold!
Reel away, reel away,
Straw into gold!"

And round about the wheel went merirly; the work was quickly done, and the straw was all spun into gold.

When the king came and saw this, he was greatly astonished and pleased; but his heart grew still more greedy of gain, and he shut up the poor miller's daughter again with a fresh task. Then she knew not what to do, and sat down once more to weep; but the dwarf soon opened the door, and said, "What will you give me to do your task?" "The ring on my finger," said she. So her little friend took the ring, and began to work at the wheel again, and whistled and sang,—

Round about, round about,
Lo and behold!
Reel away, reel away,
Straw into gold!"

till, long before morning, all was done again.

The king was greatly delighted to see all this glittering treasure; but still he had not enough: so he took the miller's daughter to a yet larger heap, and, said, "All this must be spun to-night; and if it is you shall be my queen." As soon as she was alone the dwarf came in and said, "What will you give me to spin gold this third time?" "I have nothing left," said she. "Then say you will give me," said the little man, "the first little child that you may have when you are queen." "That may never be," thought the miller's daughter: and as she knew no other way to get her task done, she said she would do what he asked. Round went the wheel again to the old song, and the manikin once more spun the heap into gold. The king came in the morning, and finding all he wanted, was forced to keep his word; so he married the miller's daughter, and she really became queen.

At the birth of her first child she was very glad, and forgot the dwarf, and what she had said. But one day he came into her room, where she was sitting playing with her baby, and put her in mind of it. Then she grieved sorely at her misfortune, and said she would give him all the wealth of the kingdom if he would let her off, but in vain; till at last her tears softened him, and he said, "I will give you three days' grace, and if during that time you tell me my name, you shall keep your child."

Now the queen lay awake all night, thinking of all the odd names that she had ever heard; and she sent messengers all over the land to find up new ones. The next day the little man came and she began with Timothy, Ichabod, Benjamin, Jeremiah, and all the names she could remember; but to do all and each of them he said, "Madam, that is not my name."

The third day she began with all the comical names she could hear of, Bandy-legs, Hunch-back, Crook-shanks, and so on: but the little gentleman still said to every one of them, "Madam, that is not my name."

The third day one of the messengers came back, and said, "I travelled two days without hearing any other names; but yesterday, as I was climbing a high hill, among the trees of the forest where the fox and hare bid each other good night, I saw a little hut; and before the hut burnt a little fire; and around the fire a funny little dwarf was dancing upon one leg, and singing,—

"Merrily the feast I'll make,
To-day I'll brew, to-morrow bake;
Merrily I'll dance and sing,
For next day will a stranger bring.
Little does my lady dream
Rumpel-stilts-ken is my name!"

When the queen heard this she jumped for joy, and as soon as her little friend came she sat down upon her throne, and called all her court round to enjoy the fun; and the nurse stood by her side with the baby in her arms, as if it was quite ready to be given up. Then the little man began to chuckle at the thoughts of having the poor child, to take home with him to his hut in the woods; and he cried out, "Now, lady, what is my name?" "Is it John?" asked she. "No, madam!" "Is it Tom?" "No, madam!" "Is it Jemmy?" "It is not." "Can your name be Rumpel-stilts-ken?" said the lady slily. "Some witch told you that!—some witch told you that!" cried the little man, and dashed his right foot in a rage so deep into the floor, that he was forced to lay hold of it with both hands to pull it out.

Then he made his way off, while the nurse laughed and the baby crowed; and all the court jeered at him for having had so much trouble for nothing, and said, "We wish you a very good morning and a merry feast, Mr. Rumpel-stilts-ken!"


**DRY GOODS, &c.**

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES.

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH.

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, alway on hand.

**DRUGS & MEDICINES.**

WE DEFY COMPETITION.
PURE DRUGS,
PURE CHEMICALS,
PURE PATENT MEDICINES,
AT THE
*NEW DRUG STORE.*
HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, BLACKING BRUSHES, WHITEWASH BRUSHES, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, every size.
WHITE LEAD,
FLORENCE WHITE, COLORS IN OIL,
DRY COLORS, PATENT DRYER, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE AND VARNISHES, BETTER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.
SUPERIOR DYE COLORS,
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
All the Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.
COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS AND BURNERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET,
AND FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Agent for Landreth's Garden Seeds.
Agent for Marsh's Celebrated Trusses.
COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
supplied with Godfrey's Cordial, Balsam, Harlem and British, Sweet and Castor Oils, Hooper's Pills, Essence and Flavoring Extracts, lower than New York, Prices. Everybody remember that fifty per cent. can be saved by going to HENDERSHOT'S
my10'67-tf.] MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.
EYER & MOYER
respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c, constantly on hand.
COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL,
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.
The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

J. R. MOYER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,
MEDICENES AND CHEMICALS.
Also all the
PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,
I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,
TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,
and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
In medicines, quality is of the first importance.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S
*NEW DRUG STORE,*
IN ORANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED
WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS,
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.
They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr25'67

**GROCERIES, &c.,**

NEW STORE
AND
*NEW GOODS,*
IN
MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,
and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Wolf. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CEDARWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., &c.
He hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. REES J. MILLARD.
Mifflinville, May 3, 1867.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793,
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No 220 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 168 North Wharves,
second door above Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

H. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. R. ARTMAN.
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
No. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(Nearly opposite James, Kent, Sautee & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.
May 10, 1867-1y.

**DRY GOODS.**

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 316 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 53 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS, DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 503 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
No. 45 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS, TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 630 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.
PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.
This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.
A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.
It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.
It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.
The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.
Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.
For particulars address
WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
[jan25'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.
Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
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H. DIGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
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May 10, 1867-1y.

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